



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Third Committee

Agenda item 28 (b)

**Advancement of women: implementation of the outcome
of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the
twenty-third special session of the General Assembly**

Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

Note by the Secretariat

By its decision 2010/232 of 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for its endorsement:

"Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

"We, the representatives of Governments gathered at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York, on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, in the context of the review of the outcomes of the Conference and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century', and its contribution to the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council in 2010, on the theme 'Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women', and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, to be held from 20 to 22 September 2010, which will focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,



"1. *Reaffirm* the Beijing Declaration¹ and Platform for Action,² the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly³ and the declaration of the Commission on the Status of Women on the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women;⁴

"2. *Welcome* the progress made thus far towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, stress that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and, in this regard, pledge to undertake further action to ensure their full and accelerated implementation;

"3. *Emphasize* that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is essential to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and stress the need to ensure the integration of a gender perspective in the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;

"4. *Recognize* that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the fulfilment of the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

"5. *Call upon* the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and all sectors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well as all women and men, to fully commit themselves and intensify their contributions to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly."

¹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7 (E/2005/27)*, chap. I.A.



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Agenda item 27 (c)

**Social development: follow-up to the International Year
of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing**

Yemen:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration¹ and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,² its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005, 61/142 of 19 December 2006, 62/130 of 18 December 2007, 63/151 of 18 December 2008 and 64/132 of 18 December 2009,

Recognizing that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General³ on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing as well as the current status of the social situation, well-being, participation in development and rights of older persons,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and the Madrid Plan of Action,

1. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ A/65/157 and A/65/158.



2. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,² and invites Member States that have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to place particular emphasis on choosing national priorities that are realistic, feasible and have the greatest likelihood of being achieved in the years ahead and to develop targets and indicators to measure progress in the implementation process;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to further implement the Madrid Plan of Action as an integral part of their national development plans and poverty eradication strategies;

5. *Invites* Member States to identify key priority areas for the remainder of the first decade of implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including empowering older persons and promoting their rights, raising awareness of issues on ageing and building national capacity on ageing;

6. *Encourages* Governments that have not done so to designate focal points for handling follow-up of national plans of action on ageing;

7. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

8. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure, as appropriate, conditions that enable families and communities to provide care and protection to persons as they age and to evaluate improvement in the health status of older persons, including on a gender-specific basis, and to reduce disability and mortality;

9. *Invites* Member States to ensure that older persons have access to information about their rights so as to enable them to participate fully and justly in their societies and to claim full enjoyment of all human rights;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to develop their national capacity for monitoring and enforcing the rights of older persons, in consultation with all sectors of society, including organizations of older persons through, inter alia, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights where applicable;

11. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen and incorporate a gender perspective into all policy actions on ageing, as well as to eliminate and address discrimination on the basis of age and gender, and recommends that Member States engage with all sectors of society, including women's groups and organizations of older persons, in changing negative stereotypes about older persons, in particular older women, and promote positive images of older persons;

12. *Further calls upon* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, as well as any cases of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons, by designing more effective prevention strategies and stronger laws and policies to address these problems and their underlying factors;

13. *Encourages* Member States to consider how best the international framework of norms and standards can ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of older persons, including, as appropriate, the possibility of instituting new policies, instruments or measures to further improve the situation of older persons;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, in accordance with the Madrid Plan of Action;

15. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

16. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons;

17. *Also encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

18. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

19. *Recommends* that Member States reaffirm the role of United Nations focal points on ageing, increase technical cooperation efforts, expand the role of the regional commissions on ageing issues and provide added resources for those efforts, facilitate the coordination of national and international non-governmental organizations on ageing and enhance cooperation with academia on a research agenda on ageing;

20. *Reiterates* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the results of its first review and appraisal cycle, and in that connection encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

21. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, national implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

22. *Recommends* that ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴ take into account the situation of older persons;

⁴ See resolution 55/2.

23. *Decides* to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of an international convention on the rights of older persons, and requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support in this regard;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the situation of the rights of older persons in all regions of the world.

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Agenda item 27 (d)

**Social development: United Nations Literacy Decade:
education for all**

Mongolia: draft resolution

United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001, by which it proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade, its resolution 57/166 of 18 December 2002, in which it welcomed the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade,¹ and its resolutions 59/149 of 20 December 2004, 61/140 of 19 December 2006 and 63/154 of 18 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

Reaffirming the emphasis placed by the 2005 World Summit on the critical role of both formal and non-formal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, in particular basic education and training for achieving universal literacy, and the need to strive for expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty,

Reaffirming also that quality basic education is crucial to nation-building, that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating

¹ See A/57/218 and Corr.1.

² See resolution 55/2.



poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, universal respect for human rights, peace and democracy.

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition by every child, youth and adult of the essential life skills that will enable them to address the challenges that they can face in life and represents an essential condition of lifelong learning, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the knowledge societies and economies of the twenty-first century.

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the promotion of human rights, gender equality and the eradication of poverty,

Welcoming the considerable efforts that have been made so far by Member States and the international community to address the objectives of the Decade and to implement the International Plan of Action, in particular in the three priority areas for the remaining years of the Decade identified through the mid-Decade review, namely, mobilizing stronger commitment to literacy, reinforcing effective literacy programme delivery and harnessing new resources for literacy,³

Reaffirming the right of indigenous peoples, in particular children, to use their own language and to have non-discriminatory access to all levels and forms of education provided by States,

Noting with deep concern that 796 million adults do not have basic literacy skills, 69 million children of primary school age remain out of school, and millions more young people leave school without a level of literacy adequate for productive and active participation in their societies, that the issue of literacy may not be sufficiently high on national agendas to generate the kind of political and economic support required to address global literacy challenges and that the world is unlikely to meet those challenges if the present trends continue,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds of the world's adult illiterates are women,

Concerned about the challenges that the financial and economic crisis pose to education budgets and international funding for education, with a possible negative effect on spending for literacy programmes,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade,⁴ including the strategic priorities outlined therein for the next phase of the Decade and beyond;

2. *Also takes note* of the 2008 publication *The Global Literacy Challenge: a profile of youth and adult literacy at the mid-point of the United Nations Literacy Decade 2003-2012*, the Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010: *Reaching the Marginalized*, the first *Global Report on Adult Learning and Education*, prepared for the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, held in December 2009, the 2009 review of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment, the

³ See resolution 63/154.

⁴ See A/65/172.

synthesis report of the Eighth E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting on Education for All, held in June 2010, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization programme reports and other relevant documents;

3. *Further takes note* of the outcome documents of the five regional preparatory conferences held in 2008 and 2009 in preparation for the 2009 Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, as well as the summary outcomes of the Regional Conferences in Support of Global Literacy, held in Azerbaijan, China, India, Mali, Mexico and Qatar in 2007 and 2008,⁵ which indicate that the second half of the Decade should develop appropriate networks for greater regional collaboration;

4. *Recognizes* that a renewed collective commitment and stronger international partnerships in support of literacy efforts at the national level will be needed if the objectives of the Decade are to be met;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, their development partners, the international donor community, the private sector and civil society to further scale up quality literacy efforts and consider the post-2012 strategy for addressing youth and adult literacy challenges, bearing in mind that just over two years remain of the United Nations Literacy Decade and that the target date of 2015 for the achievement of the Education for All goals and the Millennium Development Goals is approaching;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to further reinforce political will, giving literacy higher priority within their educational planning and budgeting;

7. *Appeals* to all Governments to develop reliable literacy data and information and more inclusive policymaking environments and to devise innovative strategies for reaching the groups disproportionately affected by illiteracy, in particular the poorest and most marginalized groups, and for seeking alternative formal and non-formal approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the Decade;

8. *Appeals* to Governments to take full account of the use of languages in different contexts by promoting multilingual approaches to literacy, through which learners may acquire initial literacy in the language they know best and in additional languages as needed;

9. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in coordinating the activities of the Decade at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in a sustained dialogue and collaborative action on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

10. *Appeals* to all Governments to strengthen national and subnational professional institutions in their countries and to foster greater collaboration among all literacy partners with a view to developing greater capacity to design and deliver high-quality literacy programmes for youth and adults;

11. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve the goals of Education for All and those of the Decade;

⁵ Available from <http://www.unesco.org/education/en-literacy/conferences>.

12. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to reinforce its coordinating and catalysing role in the fight against illiteracy;

13. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the implementation of the above priorities within the framework of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;²

14. *Calls upon* Member States, in the implementation of the International Plan of Action¹ in the final phase of the Decade, to give adequate attention to the cultural diversity of minorities and indigenous peoples;

15. *Requests* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with national Governments, to take immediate, concrete steps to address the needs of countries with high illiteracy rates and/or with large populations of illiterate adults, with particular regard to women, including through programmes that promote low-cost and effective literacy provisions;

16. *Notes* the contribution made by the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, held in Belém, Brazil, in December 2009, to the implementation of the United Nations Literacy Decade, and welcomes the Belém Framework for Action adopted at the Conference, including its recommendation to seek investment of at least 6 per cent of gross national product in education and work towards increased investment in adult learning and education;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans of action for the Decade and to submit the next progress report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action to the General Assembly in 2013;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Social development", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all".



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Agenda item 27 (d)

**Social development: United Nations Literacy Decade:
education for all**

Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uruguay and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001, by which it proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade, its resolution 57/166 of 18 December 2002, in which it welcomed the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade,¹ and its resolutions 59/149 of 20 December 2004, 61/140 of 19 December 2006 and 63/154 of 18 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

Reaffirming the Education for All goals, in particular Goal 3, on ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes, and Goal 4, on achieving a

¹ See A/57/218 and Corr.1.

² See resolution 55/2.

50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults,

Reaffirming also the emphasis placed by the 2005 World Summit on the critical role of both formal and non-formal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, in particular basic education and training for achieving universal literacy, and the need to strive for expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty,

Reaffirming further that quality basic education is crucial to nation-building, that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, addressing population growth, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy, and promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition by every child, youth and adult of the essential life skills that will enable them to address the challenges that they can face in life and represents an essential condition of lifelong learning, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the knowledge societies and economies of the twenty-first century,

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the promotion of human rights, gender equality and the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the necessity of improving all aspects of the quality of education so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in the areas of literacy, numeracy, essential life skills and human rights education, thereby enabling all persons to excel,

Welcoming the considerable efforts that have been made so far by Member States and the international community to address the objectives of the Decade and to implement the International Plan of Action, in particular in the three priority areas for the remaining years of the Decade identified through the mid-Decade review, namely, mobilizing stronger commitment to literacy, reinforcing effective literacy programme delivery and harnessing new resources for literacy,

Recognizing the importance of removing barriers, outside and within education systems, so as to provide equitable educational and learning opportunities for all children,

Reaffirming the right of indigenous peoples to have non-discriminatory access to all levels and forms of education provided by States, and recognizing the importance of effective measures to promote access by indigenous individuals, in particular children, to education in their own language, when possible, as addressed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,³

³ Resolution 61/295, annex.

Noting with deep concern that 796 million adults do not have basic literacy skills,⁴ 69 million children of primary school age remain out of school,⁵ and millions more young people leave school without a level of literacy adequate for productive and active participation in their societies, that the issue of literacy may not be sufficiently high on national agendas to generate the kind of political and economic support required to address global literacy challenges and that the world is unlikely to meet those challenges if the present trends continue,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds⁶ of the world's adult non-literates are women,

Concerned about the challenges that the financial and economic crisis poses to education budgets and international funding for education, with a possible negative effect on spending for literacy programmes,

Recalling its resolution 64/290 of 9 July 2010 on the right to education in emergency situations,

Concerned that, according to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization estimates, one third of the children not attending school are children with disabilities and that the literacy rate among adults with disabilities is as low as 3 per cent in some countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade,⁶ including the strategic priorities outlined therein for the next phase of the Decade and beyond;

2. *Takes note* of the 2008 publication *The Global Literacy Challenge: a profile of youth and adult literacy at the mid-point of the United Nations Literacy Decade 2003-2012*, the Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010: *Reaching the Marginalized*, the first *Global Report on Adult Learning and Education*, prepared for the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, held in December 2009, the 2009 review of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment, the synthesis report of the Eighth E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting on Education for All, held in Abuja, in June 2010, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization programme reports;

3. *Also takes note* of the outcome documents of the five regional preparatory conferences held in 2008 and 2009 in preparation for the 2009 Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, as well as the summary outcomes of the Regional Conferences in Support of Global Literacy, held in Azerbaijan, China, India, Mali, Mexico and Qatar in 2007 and 2008,⁷ which indicate that in the second half of the Decade appropriate networks should be developed for greater regional collaboration;

⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, available at http://www.uis.unesco.org/template/pdf/ged/2010/GED_2010_EN.pdf.

⁵ See http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/gmr2010/MDG2010_Facts_and_Figures_EN.pdf.

⁶ See A/65/172.

⁷ Available from <http://www.unesco.org/education/en/literacy/conferences>.

4. *Recognizes* that a renewed collective commitment and stronger international partnerships in support of literacy efforts at the national level will be needed if the objectives of the Decade are to be met;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, their development partners, the international donor community, the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national law, to further scale up quality literacy efforts and consider the post-2012 strategy for addressing youth and adult literacy challenges, bearing in mind that just over two years remain of the United Nations Literacy Decade and that the target date of 2015 for the achievement of the Education for All goals and the Millennium Development Goals is approaching;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing to implement national programmes and measures to eliminate illiteracy worldwide as part of the commitments made in the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All,⁸ adopted in 2000 at the World Education Forum, and in the Millennium Development Goals, and, in this regard, also recognizes the important contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation through, inter alia, innovative pedagogical methods in literacy;⁹

7. *Calls upon* Member States to further reinforce political will, giving literacy higher priority within their educational planning and budgeting;

8. *Appeals* to all Governments to develop reliable literacy data and information and more inclusive policymaking environments and to devise innovative strategies for reaching the groups disproportionately affected by illiteracy, in particular the poor and those living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, and for seeking alternative formal and non-formal approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the Decade;

9. *Appeals* to Governments to take full account of the use of languages in different contexts by promoting multilingual approaches to literacy, through which learners may acquire initial literacy in the language they know best and in additional languages as needed;

10. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in coordinating the activities of the Decade at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in a sustained dialogue and collaborative action on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

11. *Appeals* to all Governments to strengthen national and subnational professional institutions in their countries and to foster greater collaboration among all literacy partners with a view to developing greater capacity to design and deliver high-quality literacy programmes for youth and adults;

12. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve the goals of Education for All and those of the Decade;

⁸ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

⁹ See the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, para. 71 (g) (resolution 65/1).

13. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to reinforce its coordinating and catalysing role in the fight against illiteracy;

14. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the implementation of the above priorities within the framework of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;²

15. *Calls upon* Member States, in the implementation of the International Plan of Action¹ in the final phase of the Decade, to give adequate attention to the cultural diversity of minorities and indigenous peoples;

16. *Requests* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with national Governments, to take immediate, concrete steps to address the needs of countries with high illiteracy rates and/or with large populations of illiterate adults, with particular regard to women and persons with disabilities, including through programmes that promote low-cost and effective literacy provisions;

17. *Notes* the contribution made by the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, held in Belém, Brazil, in December 2009, to the implementation of the United Nations Literacy Decade, and welcomes the Belém Framework for Action adopted at the Conference;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans of action for the Decade, undertake a final evaluation of the implementation of the Decade by Member States and other stakeholders and submit to the General Assembly in 2013 a final report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action with specific recommendations for the post-Decade period;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Social development", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all".



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Agenda item 27 (b)

**Social development, including questions relating to the world
social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family**

Bangladesh and Mongolia: draft resolution

Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/136 of 18 December 2009, by which it proclaimed the year 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives, and encouraged all Member States, as well as the United Nations and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the International Year of Cooperatives as a way of promoting cooperatives and raising awareness of their contribution to social and economic development,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its sixty-sixth session, one plenary meeting of the General Assembly devoted to the launch of the International Year of Cooperatives 2012;
2. *Also decides* to hold, prior to the plenary meeting, an informal, interactive round-table discussion on a theme to be decided by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States, which will be open to the participation of Member States, observers, organizations of the United Nations, cooperatives and civil society organizations;
3. *Further decides* that one representative from the cooperative movement shall orally present a summary of the informal round-table discussion to the General Assembly at the beginning of the plenary meeting;
4. *Invites* Member States to consider being represented by cooperative delegations in addressing the plenary on that occasion, as well as at the informal round-table discussion, bearing in mind the principle of gender balance;
5. *Also invites* all Member States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, such as national committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up the Year, in particular for the purpose of planning, stimulating and harmonizing the activities of the governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with the preparation for and observance of the International Year of Cooperatives.





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Social development: social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Israel, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States of America and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/136 of 18 December 2009, by which it proclaimed the year 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives, and encouraged all Member States, as well as the United Nations and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the International Year of Cooperatives as a way of promoting cooperatives and raising awareness of their contribution to social and economic development,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its sixty-sixth session, one plenary meeting of the General Assembly devoted to the launch of the International Year of Cooperatives 2012, within existing resources;

2. *Also decides* to hold, prior to the plenary meeting, an informal, interactive round-table discussion among Member States, observers, organizations of the United Nations system, cooperatives and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Further decides* that the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, should decide on the theme of the informal round table as well as which Member State should chair the round-table discussion;

4. *Decides* that one representative of cooperatives, nominated by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States and relevant representatives of cooperatives, shall orally present a summary of the informal



round-table discussion to the General Assembly at the beginning of the plenary meeting;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider including representatives of cooperatives in their delegations or, as appropriate, being represented by representatives of cooperatives at the General Assembly plenary meeting on this occasion, as well as at the informal round-table discussion, bearing in mind the principle of gender balance;

6. *Invites* all Member States to consider taking action towards establishing national mechanisms, such as national committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up on the International Year of Cooperatives, in particular for the purpose of planning, stimulating and harmonizing the activities of the governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with the preparations for and observance of the International Year.



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Sixty-fifth session

Third Committee

Agenda item 27 (a)

**Social development: implementation of the outcome
of the World Summit for Social Development and of the
twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly**

Yemen: * draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action¹ and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,² as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,⁴

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

² Resolution S-24/2, annex.

³ See resolution 55/2.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 entitled "Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development",

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/18 entitled "Promoting full employment and decent work for all" and Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/12 entitled "Promoting social integration", and welcoming the decision of the Commission for Social Development to have "poverty eradication" as priority theme for the 2011-2012 review,

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development",⁵

Noting that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization⁶ and in the Global Jobs Pact, in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including its objective of social protection,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives can be hindered by the global economic and financial crisis, as well as challenges brought about by the ongoing food and energy crises,

Recognizing the complex character of the current global food crisis as a combination of several major factors, both structural and conjunctural, especially the question of agricultural subsidies that are trade distorting, which is also negatively affected by, inter alia, environmental degradation, drought and desertification, global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of the necessary technology, and recognizing also that a strong commitment from national Governments and the international community as a whole is required to confront the major threats to food security,

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

⁶ A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

Recognizing that social inclusion is a means for achieving social integration and is crucial for fostering stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies and for improving social cohesion so as to create an environment for development and progress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷
2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,¹ in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;
3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;
4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;
5. *Expresses deep concern* that the world financial and economic crisis, the world food and energy crisis, and continuing food insecurity and climate change, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations and a loss of confidence in the international economic system, have negative implications for social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;
6. *Calls upon* donors and international financial institutions to support developing countries, in line with their national priorities and strategies, in achieving their social development by, inter alia, providing debt relief and refraining from imposing conditionalities that restrict the policy space of national Governments, in particular in the area of social expenditure and social protection programmes;
7. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing,

⁷ A/64/157.

and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously;

8. *Also recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has been weakened in national and international policymaking and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

9. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty;

10. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the first Decade has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Monterrey Consensus,⁸ have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

12. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated in those policies;

13. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

14. *Also stresses* that stability in global financial systems and corporate social responsibility and accountability, as well as national economic policies that have an impact on other stakeholders, are essential in creating an enabling international environment to promote economic growth and social development;

15. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people

⁸ Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence;

17. *Stresses* that effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities is essential in order to achieve the eradication of poverty and the promotion of social inclusion. In this regard, Governments should increase participation of citizens and communities in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies aimed at achieving poverty eradication, social integration, and full employment and decent work for all;

18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, in order to deliver social justice combined with economic efficiency, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

19. *Takes note with interest* of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 2008 of the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,⁶ which acknowledges the particular role of the Organization in promoting a fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts, and the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 19 June 2009 of the Global Jobs Pact;

20. *Reaffirms* that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and also reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

21. *Stresses* the importance of removing obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their exclusion from labour markets;

22. *Reaffirms* the need to address all forms of violence, in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, particularly against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, recognizing that violence increases challenges to States and societies in the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration; and recognizes that crime, in all its forms and manifestations, poses increasing challenges to States and societies in the attainment of conditions conducive to social development and in fostering social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity;

23. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to commit to mainstreaming the goal of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

24. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and invites financial institutions to support efforts to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities;

25. *Recognizes* that promoting full employment and decent work also requires investing in education, training and skills development for women and men, and girls and boys, strengthening social protection and health systems and applying labour standards;

26. *Also recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, tripartism and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

27. *Stresses* that policies and strategies to achieve full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to promote gender equality and foster social integration for social groups such as youth, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous peoples, on an equal basis with others;

28. *Also stresses* the need to allocate adequate resources for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the workplace, including unequal access to labour market participation and wage inequalities, as well as reconciliation of work and private life for both women and men;

29. *Reaffirms* its resolution 64/134 of 18 December 2009, proclaiming the year commencing on 12 August 2010 the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, and calls on all Member States and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and international cooperation agencies, to support activities at national, regional and international levels aiming at promoting the ideals of peace, freedom, progress and solidarity among youth in order to ensure social cohesion and youth development;

30. *Encourages* States to design and implement strategies and policies for the creation of full and productive employment that is appropriately and adequately remunerated, and for the reduction of unemployment, and also encourages States to promote youth employment by, inter alia, developing and implementing policies and strategies in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

31. *Also encourages* States to pursue efforts to promote the concerns of older persons and persons with disabilities and their organizations in the planning, implementing and evaluating of all development programmes and policies;

32. *Stresses* that policies and programmes designed to achieve poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to foster social integration, including by providing marginalized socio-economic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities and social protection;

33. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and social development, and stresses the importance of enforcing labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

34. *Recognizes* that, since the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, advances have been made in addressing and promoting social integration, including through the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,⁹ the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond¹⁰ and the Supplement thereto,¹¹ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,¹² the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹³ and the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action;¹⁴

35. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be distributed more equitably, and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer programmes, job creation and social protection systems, are needed;

36. *Recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments to achieve equity, inclusion and stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

37. *Stresses* that poverty eradication policies should, inter alia, ensure that people living in poverty have access to education, health, water and sanitation and other public and social services, and access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, technology, knowledge and information, and that citizens and local communities participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes in this regard;

38. *Recognizes* that the social integration of people living in poverty should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including nutrition,

⁹ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

¹⁰ Resolution 50/81, annex.

¹¹ Resolution 62/126, annex.

¹² Resolution 61/106, annex I.

¹³ Resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

health, water, sanitation, housing and access to education and employment, through integrated development strategies;

39. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

40. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, recognizing the need for social protection systems to provide social security and support labour-market participation, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, and urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems;

41. *Requests* the United Nations system to support national efforts of Member States to achieve inclusive social development, particularly by fostering eradication of poverty, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration, in a coherent and coordinated manner, and to promote exchanges of good practices in this regard;

42. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, and notes the attention paid to those areas in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;¹³

43. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

44. *Acknowledges* the important role that the public sector can play as an employer and in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

45. *Also acknowledges* the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work;

46. *Recognizes* that priority should be given to agricultural and non-farm sectors and that steps should be taken to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for poor people living and working in rural areas, while paying special attention to the development of microenterprises, small- and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in rural areas, as well as subsistence economies, to secure their safe interaction with larger economies;

47. *Also recognizes* the need to give priority to investing in and further contributing to sustainable agricultural development and microenterprises, small and

medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship cooperatives and other forms of social enterprises and the participation and entrepreneurship of women as means to promote full productive employment and decent work for all:

48. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of "Meeting the special needs of Africa" at the 2005 World Summit,¹⁵ underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;¹⁶

49. *Also reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

50. *Further reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

51. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

52. *Also stresses* that international trade and stable financial systems can be effective tools to create favourable conditions for the development of all countries and that trade barriers and some trading practices continue to have negative effects on employment growth, particularly in developing countries;

53. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

54. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

55. *Urges* Member States and the international community to fulfil all their commitments to meet the demands for social development, including social services and assistance, that have arisen from the global financial and economic crisis, which particularly affects the poorest and most vulnerable;

¹⁵ See resolution 60/1, para. 68.

¹⁶ A/57/304, annex.

56. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives taken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization and the Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further attention to raise funds urgently needed to help meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure the long-term stability and predictability of foreign aid;

57. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

58. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial implications, but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

59. *Stresses* the importance of promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, encourages responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact, invites the private sector to take into account not only the economic and financial implications but also the development, social, human rights, gender and environmental implications of its undertakings, and underlines the importance of the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

60. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,¹⁷ to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

61. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a comprehensive study on the impact of the converging world crises on social development, in particular, for the achievement of poverty

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 6 (E/2006/26)*, chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/234.

eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration;

62. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners, and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address, inter alia, the potential impact of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis and the world food and energy crises on social development goals;

63. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session.



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Agenda item 27 (b)

Social development: social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,¹ the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities² and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³ in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in which it recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, and stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,

Encouraged by the outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, calling for enhanced and concrete efforts to realize the Goals for all, including persons with disabilities,

Gravely concerned that persons with disabilities are often subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and are still largely invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting that the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons¹ and the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium

¹ A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).

² Resolution 48/96, annex.

³ Resolution 61/106, annex I.



Development Goals, provide an opportunity to strengthen the policies and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities,³ thereby contributing to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century.

Noting also that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular for developing countries,

Concerned that the lack of data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national level contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving development planning and implementation that is inclusive of persons with disabilities,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Keeping the promise: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond";⁴

2. *Takes note* of the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General⁴ that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities³ provide comprehensive coverage of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities, and that an update of the World Programme of Action¹ should reflect the holistic and comprehensive human rights approach set forth in the Convention;

3. *Also takes note* of the mention in the report of the Secretary-General⁴ that the World Programme of Action¹ could be updated in order to more fully reflect the core principles that animate the current international disability rights framework, including respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons; full and effective participation and inclusion in society; respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; equality of opportunity; accessibility; equality between men and women; and respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities;

4. *Further takes note* of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General⁴ that the inclusion of the principles and goals of the Convention should guide the revision of the World Programme of Action¹ and the Standard Rules² in the development of domestic disability law and policy;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",⁵ particularly the recognition that policies and actions must also focus on persons with disabilities, so that they benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Urges* Member States, and invites international organizations and regional organizations, including regional integration organizations, financial

⁴ A/65/173.

⁵ Resolution 65/L.

institutions, the private sector and civil society, in particular organizations representing persons with disabilities, as appropriate, to promote the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities, inter alia, by explicitly including disability issues and persons with disabilities in national plans and tools designed to contribute to the full realization of the Goals;

7. *Urges* the United Nations system to make a concerted effort to integrate disability issues into its work, and in this regard encourages the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to continue working to ensure that development programmes, including Millennium Development Goals policies, processes and mechanisms, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

8. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that their international cooperation, including through international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

9. *Calls upon* Governments and United Nations bodies and agencies to include disability issues and persons with disabilities in reviewing progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to step up efforts to include in their assessment the extent to which persons with disabilities are able to benefit from efforts to achieve the Goals;

10. *Also calls upon* Governments to enable persons with disabilities to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, by ensuring that programmes and policies, namely on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of policymaking and development, which is critical to informing policymakers on the situation of persons with disabilities, the barriers they may face and ways to overcome obstacles to the full and equal enjoyment of their rights, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for all, including persons with disabilities, and to their socio-economic advancement;

12. *Encourages* international cooperation in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including through global partnerships for development, which are crucial for the realization of the Goals for all, in particular for persons with disabilities;

13. *Also encourages* Governments to develop and accelerate the exchange of information, guidelines and standards, best practices, legislative measures and government policies regarding the situation of persons with disabilities and disability issues, in particular as they relate to inclusion and accessibility;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to build a knowledge base of data and information about the situation of persons with disabilities that could be used to enable development policy planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation to be disability-sensitive, in particular in the realization of the Millennium

Development Goals for persons with disabilities, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to disseminate widely and promote the use of the *Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics*⁶ and the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*⁷ and to facilitate technical assistance, within existing resources, including the provision of assistance for capacity-building of Member States, in particular to developing countries;

(b) To submit during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly information on the progress made towards ensuring that all Millennium Development Goal targets and indicators identify, monitor and evaluate the impact of related policies and programming on the situation of persons with disabilities;

(c) To convene a high-level meeting on strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

⁶ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Y/10 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.15).

⁷ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XVII.8).



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Agenda item 27 (b)

Social development: social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America: draft resolution

Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,¹ the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities² and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³ in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in which it recognized the collective responsibility of Governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level, and stressing the duty of Member States to achieve greater justice and equality for all, in particular persons with disabilities,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 64/131, entitled "Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities", and resolution 63/150, entitled "Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for

¹ A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).

² Resolution 48/96, annex.

³ Resolution 61/106, annex I.



persons with disabilities through the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”.

Encouraged by the outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting to review the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals,⁴ which calls for enhanced and concrete efforts to realize the Goals for all, including persons with disabilities,

Gravely concerned that persons with disabilities are often subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and are still largely invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals,

Affirming that a role of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³ which is both a human rights treaty and a development tool, is to provide an opportunity to strengthen the policies related to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, thereby contributing to the realization of a “society for all” in the twenty-first century,

Affirming also that the World Programme of Action¹ and the Standard Rules² enhance the policies related to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world’s population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular for developing countries,

Concerned that the lack of data and information on disability and the situation of persons with disabilities at the national level contributes to the invisibility of persons with disabilities in official statistics, presenting an obstacle to achieving development planning and implementation that is inclusive of persons with disabilities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Keeping the promise: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond”⁵ and of the recommendations contained therein, and also takes note of the fact that the report contains options to update the World Programme of Action;¹

2. *Takes note* that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities³ emphasizes the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Also takes note* that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities³ provides comprehensive coverage of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities;

4. *Welcomes* the outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting, entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,”⁶ particularly the recognition that policies and actions must also focus on persons with disabilities so that they benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

⁴ Resolution 65/1.

⁵ A/65/173.

⁶ Resolution 65/1.

5. *Urges* Member States, and invites international organizations and regional organizations, regional integration organizations, financial institutions, the private sector and civil society, in particular organizations representing persons with disabilities, as appropriate, to promote the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities, inter alia, by explicitly including and mainstreaming disability issues and persons with disabilities in national plans and tools designed to contribute to the full realization of the Goals;

6. *Urges* the United Nations system to make a concerted effort to integrate disability issues into its work, and in this regard encourages the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to continue working to ensure that development programmes, including Millennium Development Goals policies, processes and mechanisms, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

7. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that their international cooperation, including through international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

8. *Calls upon* Governments and United Nations bodies and agencies to include disability issues and persons with disabilities in reviewing progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to step up efforts to include in their assessment the extent to which persons with disabilities are able to benefit from efforts to achieve the Goals;

9. *Also calls upon* Governments to enable persons with disabilities to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, by ensuring that programmes and policies, namely on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities, including through information in accessible formats at all levels of policymaking and development, which is critical to informing policymakers on the situation of persons with disabilities, the barriers they may face and ways to overcome obstacles to the full and equal enjoyment of their rights, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for all, including persons with disabilities, and to their socio-economic advancement;

11. *Encourages* international cooperation in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including through global partnerships for development, which are crucial for the realization of the Goals for all, in particular for persons with disabilities;

12. *Encourages* Governments to develop and accelerate the exchange of information, guidelines and standards, best practices, legislative measures and government policies regarding the situation of persons with disabilities and disability issues, in particular as they relate to inclusion and accessibility;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen the collection and compilation of national data and information about the situation of persons with disabilities

following existing guidelines on disability statistics⁷ that are disaggregated by sex and age, which could be used by Governments to enable their development policy planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation to be disability-sensitive, in particular in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities, and invites Governments to provide, where available, relevant data and statistics to the appropriate mechanisms within the United Nations system, including the Statistical Commission;

14. *Requests* the United Nations system to facilitate technical assistance within existing resources, including the provision of assistance for capacity-building, and for the collection and compilation of national and regional data and statistics on disability, in particular to developing countries, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with existing guidelines on disability statistics, to analyse, publish and disseminate disability data and statistics in future periodic reports, as appropriate, on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Submit information on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, with a view to convening, within existing resources, a High-level Meeting at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly on strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts;

(b) Provide information on best practices at the international, national, regional and subregional levels for including persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts;

(c) Submit during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly information on the progress made towards the implementation of programmes and policies related to persons with disabilities within the framework of existing Millennium Development Goals, as well as on their impact;

(d) Continue to improve accessibility and full inclusion of persons with disabilities, within existing resources, through, inter alia:

(i) Accessibility of built environment, especially the premises at United Nations Headquarters;

(ii) Accessibility of information and services, including greater accessibility of official United Nations documentation and conferences, through the use of alternative formats, such as sign language interpretation, captioning, Braille and easy-to-use texts;

(iii) Employment of persons with disabilities within the United Nations system, agencies, funds and programmes as well as regional offices;

(e) Facilitate international cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge, and, as appropriate, facilitate access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, inter alia, through the transfer of technologies.

⁷ Such as *Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.15) and *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.VII.8), and their updates.

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Agenda items 105 and 106

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Draft resolution submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations

**Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework**

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006, and section XVI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991 in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling also Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009¹ and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,²

Recalling further the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,³

Having regard to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,⁴

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 10A, chap. I.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8A, chap. I.

³ E/CN.7/2009/14-E/CN.15/2009/24.

⁴ E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13.



Recalling its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011", in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,⁴ and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;

4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14, the Commissions decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

9. *Takes note*, in the preceding context, of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime, and encourages it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;⁵

10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submit to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the relevant crime prevention and criminal justice mandates and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁶ with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session, on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations.

⁵ E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13, paras. 1-3 and 35.

⁶ A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.



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Agenda item 105

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Malawi:* draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/181 of 18 December 2009 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹

Bearing in mind that weaknesses in crime prevention lead to subsequent difficulties at the level of crime control mechanisms, and bearing in mind also the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Aware of the devastating impact of new and more dynamic crime trends on the national economies of African States and of the fact that crime is a major obstacle to harmonious and sustainable development in Africa,

Noting with concern that in most African countries the existing criminal justice system does not have sufficiently skilled personnel and adequate infrastructure and is therefore ill-equipped to manage the emergence of new crime trends, and acknowledging that weak laws and existing justice systems undermine efforts to facilitate the prosecution of these new crime trends,

Bearing in mind the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012), aimed at encouraging Member States to participate in and own the regional initiatives for effective crime prevention and good governance and strengthened justice administration,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group.

¹ A/65/114.



Emphasizing the need to create necessary coalitions with all partners in the process of achieving effective crime prevention policies,

Recognizing that the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is a focal point for all professional efforts aimed at promoting the active cooperation and collaboration of Governments, academics, institutions and scientific and professional organizations and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Noting that the financial situation of the Institute has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by supporting and involving the Institute in the implementation of a number of activities, including those contained in the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012), on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Notes* the efforts of the Institute to establish contacts with organizations in those countries which are promoting crime prevention programmes and its maintenance of close links with regional and subregional political entities, such as the African Union Commission, the East African Community, the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Southern African Development Community;

5. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to continue to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth extraordinary session, held in Nairobi on 2 March 2009, to convene a conference of African ministers in November 2009 to discuss measures for improving the flow of resources to the Institute;

7. *Also welcomes* the introduction by the Institute of a cost-sharing initiative in its execution of various programmes with Member States, partners and United Nations entities;

8. *Urges* all Member States and non-governmental organizations and the international community to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and in the implementation of its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

9. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

and the Protocols thereto,² as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption;³

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

12. *Encourages* the Institute to consider focusing on specific and general vulnerabilities of each programme country and to maximize the use of available initiatives to address crime problems with existing funds, as well as available capacity, by creating useful coalitions with regional and local institutions;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.



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Agenda item 105

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Italy: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991, 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/177 of 16 December 2005, 61/252 of 22 December 2006, 64/178 and 64/179 of 18 December 2009 and 64/237 of 24 December 2009,

Taking note with appreciation of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,¹ which aims, inter alia, to enhance its effectiveness and flexibility in providing technical assistance and policy services,

Reaffirming its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,² the United Nations Convention against Corruption³ and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, including those that recently entered into force,

Reaffirming also the commitments undertaken by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006,⁴ and its successive reviews of 4 and 5 September 2008⁵ and of 8 September 2010,⁶

¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴ Resolution 60/288.

⁵ See resolution 62/272; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 117th to 120th meetings (A/62/PV.117-120), and corrigendum.

⁶ Resolution 64/297.

Emphasizing that its resolution 64/137 of 18 December 2009, on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, has considerable implications for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its activities,

Taking into consideration all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, in particular resolutions 2008/23, 2008/24 and 2008/25 of 24 July 2008, and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property⁷ and the outcome of the thematic discussion on trafficking in cultural property held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session, in 2010,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime and the special treaty event, held in New York on 17 and 21 June 2010, respectively, convened pursuant to resolution 64/179, which marked the renewed political commitment of the international community to tackling transnational organized crime,

Taking note with appreciation of the adoption of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,⁸

Deeply concerned by the increasing challenge to development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational organized crime, which undermines the rule of law, negatively affects the security and stability of nations and obstructs the development of sustainable, stable and safe societies, thus representing an increasingly serious obstacle to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition,

Deeply concerned about the increasing connection and, in many cases, partnership of convenience between transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, illegal arms trafficking, money-laundering and terrorism, and emphasizing the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge,

Concerned about the growing extent of the penetration of criminal organizations and their proceeds into the economy,

Recognizing that actions against transnational organized crime and terrorism are a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

⁷ E/CN.15/2010/4.

⁸ Resolution 64/293, annex.

Emphasizing that transnational organized crime must be addressed in full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socio-economic conditions,

Recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with regard to all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing also that, thanks to its broad membership and the wide scope of its application to all serious crimes, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime offers an incomparable basis for international cooperation for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international confiscation and that it represents, in this regard, a yet-to-be exploited potential,

Mindful of the need to ensure universal adherence to and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and encouraging Member States to make full and effective use of these instruments,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of a regional approach to programming, based on continued consultations and partnerships at the national and regional levels, particularly on its implementation, and focused on ensuring that the Office responds in a sustainable and coherent manner to the priorities of Member States,

Recognizing the general progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of corruption, organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism, kidnapping and trafficking in persons, including the support and protection, as appropriate, of victims, their families and witnesses, as well as drug trafficking and international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual legal assistance,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/179;⁹

2. *Welcomes* the findings of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime and the special treaty event, held in New York on 17 and 21 June 2010, respectively, with particular reference to the Presidential summary of the meeting and the recommendations contained therein;¹⁰

3. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010;¹¹

⁹ A/65/116.

¹⁰ See A/64/PV.96.

¹¹ See A/CONF.213/18.

4. *Takes note* of the publication *The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*,¹² issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime which provides an overview of different forms of emerging forms of criminal activity and their negative impact on the sustainable development of societies;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto² as the main tools of the international community to fight transnational organized crime;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the positive results of the pilot programme to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, involving a volunteer group of States parties from different regional groups;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts to cooperate, as appropriate, at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels to counter effectively transnational organized crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its efforts, within existing resources and within its mandate, in providing technical assistance and advisory services for the implementation of its regional and subregional programmes in a coordinated manner with relevant Member States and regional and subregional organizations;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work, in collaboration with other relevant United Nations entities, towards enhanced coordination at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen the global response to the serious challenge and threat to peace and security posed by the increasing connection and, in many cases, partnership of convenience between transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, illegal arms trafficking, money-laundering and terrorism;

11. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, in accordance with United Nations related instruments and internationally accepted standards, including, where applicable, recommendations of relevant intergovernmental bodies, inter alia, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering;

¹² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.IV.6.

12. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in developing abilities and strengthening their capacity to prevent and combat kidnapping, and requests the Office to continue to provide technical assistance with a view to fostering international cooperation, in particular mutual legal assistance, aimed at countering effectively this growing serious crime;

13. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have transnational organized crime mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique and comparative advantage;

14. *Draws attention* to the emerging policy issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",¹³ and invites the Office to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing those issues, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the Office;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of information to enhance knowledge about crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension, taking into account the need to make the best possible use of existing resources;

16. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, to effectively address transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and transnational trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and terrorism;

17. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, through, inter alia, technical assistance;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

19. *Encourages* Member States to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in continuing to provide targeted technical assistance, within its existing mandate, to enhance the capacity of affected States, upon their request, to

¹³ A/64/123.

combat piracy by sea, including by assisting Member States in creating an effective law enforcement response and strengthening their judicial capacity;

20. *Takes note with appreciation of the fact* that the number of States that have become parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has reached 157, which is a good indication of the commitment shown by the international community to combat these phenomena;

21. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption³ and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

22. *Encourages* States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including providing information to the conferences regarding compliance with the treaties;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, in accordance with its mandate;

24. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the implementation of their respective mandates, and looks forward to the successful outcome of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to be held in Vienna from 18 to 22 October 2010;

25. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved by the three open-ended intergovernmental working groups on the United Nations Convention against Corruption, established by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in particular the development of the terms of reference of a review mechanism, and looks forward to the relevant decisions of the Conference of the States Parties at its fifth session;

26. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and invites Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate;

27. *Takes note* of the report of the intergovernmental group of experts to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination

of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁴ convened in accordance with Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008 entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls";¹⁵

28. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

29. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and those emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

30. *Expresses concern* regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses;

32. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report referred to in paragraph 31 above information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.

¹⁴ Resolution 52/86, annex.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 10 (E/2008/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 106
International drug control

Mexico: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹ the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,² the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,³ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁴ and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁵

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶ the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁷ addressing the world drug problem, the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS⁸ and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009 and those on regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursors,

Recalling also that in its resolution 64/182 the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁹

¹ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

² Resolution S-20/3, annex.

³ Resolution S-20/4 E.

⁴ Resolution 54/132, annex.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See resolution 60/1.

⁸ Resolution 60/262, annex.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.



Welcoming with appreciation the adoption by consensus by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 2010/17 of 22 July 2010 on the realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework,

Welcoming the measures taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to its activities, and calling upon Member States to continue to address that issue with a view to improving the governance and financial situation of the Office,

Welcoming also the eighteenth International AIDS Conference, which was held in Vienna from 18 to 23 July 2010 and at which legislators, scientists, academics, policymakers, practitioners, activists and people living with HIV from all over the world participated,

Recalling all resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-third session,¹⁰

Welcoming the measures and strategies on drug control adopted by national authorities to comply with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹¹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971¹² and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and in accordance with national legislation,

Gravely concerned that, despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Noting with grave concern the global increased abuse of certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances, as well as the increasing sophistication of transnational organized crime groups engaged in their manufacture and distribution,

Recognizing that international cooperation in demand reduction and supply reduction has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives at the regional and international levels in this regard,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Recognizing the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters, specifically in the implementation of the Political Declaration and the Plan of

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8 (E/2010/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires a political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem,¹³ including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, also adopted at that session.

Reaffirming equally that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Recalling the recommendations contained in resolution 64/182 that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high-level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

Conscious of the need to raise public awareness of the risks and threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem,

1. *Calls upon States* to take the necessary measures to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁹ adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

2. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action¹⁵ on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Undertakes* to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop

¹³ Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

¹⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁵ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

4. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commits Member States to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;

5. *Notes with great concern* the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also notes with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*,¹⁶ and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

6. *Emphasizes*, in that context, the importance of comprehensive, evidence-based HIV prevention programmes as an essential element of national, regional and international responses to the HIV epidemic, and underscores the need to address the gap in access to services for people living with or affected by HIV, including drug users, to tackle the issues of stigmatization and discrimination and to support increased capacity and resources for the provision of comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services;

7. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes, taking into consideration the use of those narcotics for the relief of pain and suffering, and acknowledges the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on estimating requirements for internationally controlled substances;

¹⁶ Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targetsetting/en/index.html.

8. *Acknowledges* the continuing efforts made and progress achieved in countering the world drug problem, notes with great concern the unprecedented surge in the illicit production of and trafficking in opium, the continuing illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, the increasing illicit production of and trafficking in cannabis and the increasing diversion of precursors, as well as the related distribution and use of illicit drugs, and stresses the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle those global challenges in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better coordinated technical and financial assistance;

9. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures so as to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and *modi operandi* of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular with respect to their trafficking via the Internet, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

10. *Recognizes* the need to collect relevant data and information regarding international cooperation for countering the world drug problem at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States to support dialogue through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to address this issue;

11. *Recognizes* that:

(a) Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, taking into account the rule of law and, where appropriate, security concerns, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Such crop control strategies include, *inter alia*, alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law enforcement measures;

(c) Such crop control strategies should be in full conformity with article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988¹⁷ and appropriately coordinated and phased in accordance with national policies in order to achieve the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas, taking due account of the traditional licit uses of crops where there is historical evidence of such use and giving due consideration to the protection of the environment;

12. *Also recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices and

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

lessons learned from such programmes, and invites them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State:

13. *Reiterates* the urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

15. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new national indicators and instruments;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts in supporting States to establish, upon request, operational frameworks essential for communication in the management of national borders and in facilitating the exchange of information on and analysis of drug trafficking trends at national, regional and international levels;

18. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session¹ and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as, where

appropriate, relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at that session,¹⁸ and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

19. *Expresses its concern* about the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate;

20. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

21. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹¹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,¹² the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto¹⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;²⁰

22. *Takes note* of the resolutions of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,¹⁰ the *World Drug Report 2010* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime²¹ and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board,²² and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures, such as within the framework of the Paris Pact²³ and other relevant international initiatives;

23. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandates, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.13.

²² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1.

²³ See S/2003/641, annex.

24. *Emphasizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

25. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, and in this regard acknowledges the discussions that took place at the twentieth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima from 4 to 7 October 2009, on how to improve cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking;

26. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations;

27. *Acknowledges* other ongoing regional efforts to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, such as that of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, which, at its forty-seventh regular session, held from 3 to 5 May 2009, adopted a new hemispheric drug strategy, in which it emphasized respect for human rights, addressed drug addiction as a chronic and recurrent disease and proposed a broader focus on drug treatment, as well as those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters, who adopted the Association workplan on combating illicit drug production, trafficking and use (2009-2015) at their thirtieth meeting, held in Phnom Penh from 29 September to 20 October 2009, with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015;

28. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

29. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

²⁴ A/65/93.



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Agenda item 28 (a)
Advancement of women

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/143 of 19 December 2006, 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008, 64/137 of 18 December 2009 and all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming also that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹ and other international human rights instruments, and that its elimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

Reaffirming also the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,² the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,³ the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",⁴ and the declarations

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

² See resolution 48/104.

³ Report of the *Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

⁴ Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.



adopted at the forty-ninth and fifty-fourth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women.⁵

Reaffirming further the international commitments in the field of social development and to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, as well as those made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁶ and at the 2005 World Summit,⁷

Recalling the inclusion of gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,⁸ as well as the recognition by the ad hoc international criminal tribunals that rape can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide or torture, and the acknowledgement by the Security Council in its resolution 1888 (2009) that rape can constitute a tactic of war,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 on women and peace and security, and 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 on children and armed conflict,

Recalling further the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the need for its full implementation,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 14/12 of 18 June 2010, in which the Council requested the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a compilation of good practices in efforts aimed at preventing violence against women and to present a report thereon during the annual full-day discussion on women's human rights at the seventeenth session of the Human Rights Council,

Welcoming the adoption of Human Rights Council resolution 15/... of 1 October 2010 on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Recalling its resolution 64/289, in which it established the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women, and the appointment of Michelle Bachelet as the Under-Secretary-General for UN Women, and recognizing the importance of the cooperation and coordination of UN Women with all relevant United Nations entities, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences,

Expressing its appreciation for the high number of activities undertaken by the United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, including by the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/232; and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 7* (E/2010/27), chap. I, sect. A.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See resolution 60/1.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

against women, its causes and consequences, to eliminate all forms of violence against women,

Deeply concerned about the pervasiveness of violence against women and girls in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, and reiterating the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls throughout the world,

Expressing its concern at the lack of full and effective enforcement of the national legal frameworks to prevent and address violence against women, as noted by the Secretary-General in his report on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,⁹

Recognizing that violence against women and girls is a form of discrimination which is rooted in historically and structurally unequal power relations between men and women and that all forms of violence against women seriously violate and impair or nullify the enjoyment by women and girls of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitute a major impediment to the ability of women to make use of their capabilities,

Recognizing also that women's poverty and lack of empowerment, as well as their marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social policies and from the benefits of education and sustainable development, can place them at increased risk of violence, and that violence against women impedes the social and economic development of communities and States, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing further that the social, cultural, economic and political empowerment of women, by ensuring their representation and full and equal participation at all levels of decision-making and their full economic independence, is indispensable for eliminating violence against women and girls, especially in the current time of economic recession,

Acknowledging the need to address violence against women and girls holistically, including through the recognition of linkages between violence against women and girls and other issues, such as HIV/AIDS, poverty eradication, food security, peace and security, humanitarian assistance, combating human trafficking, health and crime prevention,

Expressing its appreciation for the high number of activities undertaken by States to eliminate all forms of violence against women, such as strengthening international instruments, legislation and the criminal justice system, adopting national action plans, strategies and national coordination mechanisms, implementing prevention measures, including awareness-raising and capacity-building, reinforcing protection, support and services for victims and survivors, and improving data collection and analysis,

Recognizing the important role of the family and the community, in particular men and boys, in preventing and combating violence against women and girls and the need to support the capacity of the family and the community to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls,

⁹ A/65/208.

Recognizing also the important role of civil society, in particular women's organizations, in the efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,

1. *Stresses* that "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;

2. *Recognizes* that violence against women and girls persists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of the enjoyment of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality, development, peace and the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women;⁹

4. *Also welcomes* the fact that a considerable number of Member States have responded to the Secretary-General's request for information relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 63/155, and expressing hope that Member States will continue to respond to subsequent requests by the Secretary-General and develop national strategies and adopt a more systematic, comprehensive, multisectoral and sustained approach in the fields of legislation, prevention, law enforcement, victim assistance and rehabilitation;

5. *Further welcomes* the efforts and important contributions at the local, national, regional and international levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the progress achieved in the Secretary-General's 2008-2015 campaign "UNiTE to End Violence against Women", through the development of a framework for action outlining the five key outcomes to be achieved by 2015, supported, inter alia, by the United Nations Development Fund for Women social mobilization and advocacy platform "Say NO to violence against women", the United Nations inter-agency initiative "Stop Rape Now: United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict" and the regional components of the campaign, stresses the need to accelerate implementation of concrete follow-up activities by the United Nations system to end all forms of violence against women, requests the Secretary-General to report on the basis of the results of his campaign, and encourages Member States to join forces in addressing the global pandemic of all forms of violence against women;

7. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women and girls, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

8. *Stresses* that it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;²

9. *Stresses also* that States have the obligation, at all levels of government, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls and must exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence against women and girls and to provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Reaffirms* that the persistence of armed conflicts in various parts of the world is a major impediment to the elimination of all forms of violence against women, and, bearing in mind that armed and other types of conflict and terrorism and hostage-taking still persist in many parts of the world, affecting women and men in nearly every region, calls upon all States and the international community to place particular focus on and give priority attention and increased assistance to the plight and suffering of women and girls living in such situations and to ensure that, where violence is committed against them, all perpetrators of such violence are duly investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted and punished in order to end impunity, while stressing the need to respect international humanitarian law and human rights law;

11. *Stresses* that States, despite impressive efforts by numerous countries around the world, should continue to focus on the prevention of violence against women and its causes and consequences, in order to complement more effectively the improved legal and policy frameworks, and should therefore monitor and rigorously evaluate the implementation of available programmes, policies and laws, and improve where possible their impact and effectiveness;

12. *Urges* States to proactively confront and change the structurally embedded attitudes, traditions and stereotypes that are the roots of violence against women;

13. *Stresses* that States should take measures to ensure that all officials responsible for implementing policies and programmes aimed at preventing violence against women and girls, protecting and assisting the victims, and investigating and punishing violence against women and girls, receive proper training to sensitize them to the different and specific needs of women and girls, in particular those who have been subjected to violence, so that women and girls are not revictimized when seeking justice and redress;

14. *Stresses also* that States should take all possible measures to empower women, inform them of their rights in seeking redress through mechanisms of justice, and inform everyone of women's rights and of the existing penalties for violating those rights;

15. *Calls upon* States and the United Nations entities to fully engage men and boys, as well as families and communities, as agents of change in preventing and condemning violence against women;

16. *Urges* States to continue to develop their national strategy, translating it into concrete programmes and actions, and a more systematic, comprehensive, multisectoral and sustained approach, based on good practices and incorporating measurable goals and timetables, aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, including by achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, and by increasing the focus on prevention, to complement more effectively

the improved laws, policies and programmes and their implementation, monitoring and evaluation, so as to ensure the optimal use of all available instruments, such as:

(a) Establishing, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders and at all relevant levels of government, a comprehensive integrated national plan dedicated to combating violence against women and girls in all its aspects, which includes data collection and analysis, prevention and protection measures, as well as national information campaigns, supported by political will using resources to eliminate in the media gender stereotypes that lead to violence against women and girls;

(b) Reviewing and, where appropriate, revising, amending or abolishing all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that discriminate against women or have a discriminatory impact on women, and ensuring that the provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, including the principle of non-discrimination;

(c) Evaluating and assessing the impact of current legislation, rules and procedures regarding violence against women and girls, and the reasons for low reporting, and, where necessary, reinforcing criminal law and procedure relating to all forms of violence against women and girls and, where necessary, incorporating into law measures aimed at preventing violence against women;

(d) Ensuring awareness among all stakeholders of the need to combat violence against women and girls, and promoting gender equality, inter alia, through regular and repeated use and funding of awareness-raising campaigns and other prevention activities, such as international, regional and national conferences, seminars, training, publications, brochures, websites, audiovisual material, social media, television and radio spots, and debates, provided in multiple languages, as needed;

(e) Ensuring that there is sufficient knowledge, including expertise in effective legal approaches to eliminate violence against women and girls, awareness and coordination in the legal system and, to that end, where appropriate, appointing a focal point in the legal system for cases of violence against women and girls;

(f) Ensuring the systematic collection and analysis of data to monitor all forms of violence against women, including on the effectiveness of measures to prevent and address such violence, with the involvement of national statistical offices and, where appropriate, in partnership with other actors, in order to develop and implement effectively laws, policies, strategies and prevention measures, while ensuring and maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of the victims;

(g) Establishing appropriate national mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of national measures, including national action plans, taken to eliminate violence against women and girls, including through the use of national indicators;

(h) Providing adequate financial support for the implementation of national action plans to end violence against women and girls, and other relevant activities;

(i) Allocating adequate resources to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality and to prevent and redress all forms and manifestations of violence against women and girls;

(j) Adopting all appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women of all ages, in order to build skills in the development of respectful relations and to eliminate prejudices, customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women, and by promoting sensitization on violence against women and girls at all levels, including through schools, teachers, parents, youth organizations and teaching materials sensitized on gender equality and human rights at all levels;

(k) Empowering women, in particular women living in poverty, by strengthening their economic independence and by ensuring their full participation in society and in decision-making processes, through, inter alia, social and economic policies that guarantee them full and equal access to all levels of quality education and training and to affordable and adequate public and social services, as well as equal access to financial resources, employment, and full and equal rights to own and have access to land and other property, and taking further appropriate measures to address the increasing rate of homelessness and inadequate housing for women in order to reduce their vulnerability to violence;

(l) Treating all forms of violence against women and girls as a criminal offence, punishable by law, and ensuring penalties commensurate with the severity of the crimes and sanctions in domestic legislation to punish, inter alia, with a deterrent effect, and redress, as appropriate, the wrongs caused to women and girls who are subjected to violence;

(m) Taking effective measures to prevent the victim's consent from becoming an impediment to bringing perpetrators of violence against women and girls to justice, while ensuring that appropriate safeguards to protect the victim and adequate and comprehensive measures for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of violence into society are in place;

(n) Encouraging the removal of all barriers to women's access to justice and ensuring that effective legal assistance is provided to all female victims of violence so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings and issues relating to family law, and also ensuring that victims have access to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered, including through the adoption of national legislation where necessary;

(o) Ensuring effective cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders, including all relevant public officials and civil society, in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of all forms of violence against women and girls;

(p) Developing or improving and disseminating specialized training programmes, including practical tools and good practice guidelines on how to identify, prevent and deal with cases of violence against women and girls and on how to assist victims, for all professionals responsible for dealing with violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, including police officers, the judiciary, health workers, law enforcement personnel, civil society, religious actors, statisticians and the media;

(q) Strengthening national health and social infrastructure to reinforce measures to promote women's equal access to and participation in public health care

and address the health consequences of all forms of violence against women and girls, including by providing support to victims;

(r) Establishing or supporting integrated centres through which shelter, legal, health, psychological, counselling and other services are provided to victims of all forms of violence against women and girls and, where such centres are not yet feasible, promoting collaboration and coordination among agencies, in order to make remedies more accessible and to facilitate the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims, and ensuring that victims have access to such services;

(s) Ensuring that the prison system and probation services provide appropriate rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators, as a preventive tool to avoid recidivism;

(t) Supporting and engaging in partnerships with non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, and other relevant actors and the private sector to end violence against women and girls;

17. *Calls upon* the international community, including the United Nations system and, as appropriate, regional and subregional organizations, to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls, including, upon request, in the development and implementation of national action plans on the elimination of violence against women and girls, through, inter alia, official development assistance and other appropriate assistance, such as facilitating the sharing of guidelines, methodologies and best practices, and taking into account national priorities;

18. *Stresses* the contribution of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court to preventing violence against women and girls, through their deterrent effect, and urges States to consider ratifying or acceding as a matter of priority to the Rome Statute,⁸ which entered into force on 1 July 2002;

19. *Calls upon* the inter-agency Programme Appraisal Committee of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, in consultation with the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, to include in its next strategy for the Trust Fund ways and means to further enhance its effectiveness as a system-wide funding mechanism for preventing and redressing all forms of violence against women and girls and to give due consideration, inter alia, to the findings and recommendations of the external evaluation of the Trust Fund once finalized;

20. *Notes with concern* the growing gap between available funding in the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women and the funds required to meet the increasing demand, and urges States and other stakeholders, where possible, to significantly increase their voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund in order to meet the annual target of 100 million United States dollars by 2015 as set by the Secretary-General's campaign "UNiTE to End Violence against Women", while expressing its appreciation for the contributions already made by States, the private sector and other donors to the Trust Fund;

21. *Stresses* that, within the United Nations system, adequate resources should be assigned to those bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes responsible for the promotion of gender equality and women's rights and to efforts throughout the United Nations system to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, calls upon the United Nations system to make the necessary support and resources available, also taking into account the new UN Women, while recognizing that violence against women and girls remains an issue to be dealt with by all United Nations programmes and agencies;

22. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Secretary-General's database on violence against women,¹⁰ expresses its appreciation to all the States that have provided the database with information regarding, inter alia, their national policies and legal frameworks aimed at eliminating violence against women and supporting victims of such violence, strongly encourages all States to regularly provide updated information for the database, and calls upon all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to support States, at their request, in the compilation and regular updating of pertinent information and to raise awareness of the database among all relevant stakeholders, including civil society;

23. *Also welcomes* the adoption of an interim set of indicators to measure violence against women¹¹ by the Statistical Commission at its fortieth session,¹² and looks forward to the results of the ongoing work of the Commission on this topic;

24. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to intensify their efforts at all levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and to better coordinate their work, inter alia, through the Task Force on Violence against Women of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, and looks forward to the results of the ongoing work of the Task Force on composing a manual on joint programming, with a view to increasing effective support for national efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

25. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to present annual reports to the General Assembly;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit:

(a) To the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report with information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement Assembly resolution 64/137 and the present resolution, including on their assistance to States in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

(b) To the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report with information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement the present resolution;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present an oral report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions with

¹⁰ Available from www.un.org/esa/vaw/database.

¹¹ See E/CN.3/2009/13, para. 28.

¹² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 4 (E/2009/24)*, chap. I, sect. B, decision 40/110.

information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on recent follow-up activities to implement resolutions 63/155, 64/137 and the present resolution, including on the progress made in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women as a system-wide United Nations mechanism and on the progress of the Secretary-General's campaign to end violence against women, and urges United Nations bodies, entities, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to contribute promptly to that report;

28. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".
